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## COMMISSION GOVERNMENT WOULD COME

(Continued from Page One.)  
were more Japanese children in the public schools of Hawaii, than there were children of Hawaiian and of Part-Hawaiian parentage taken together.

Therefore it is practically certain that without continued Caucasian immigration Asiatics will soon crowd both Hawaiians and whites out of Hawaii. They are not to be blamed for this; and the prediction is not made in an unfriendly spirit toward them. We are simply reasoning calmly about the political future of the Territory, as a guide to our attitude toward present policies, and must think straight and talk straight in order to know just where we are. We want to work towards statehood, and must turn our steps in that direction.

### Why Annexation.

Let us recall why the United States annexed Hawaii. It was during the war with Spain, and in order to have these Islands as a protective naval and military base. The United States is now spending millions of dollars on fortifications here for this protection—not for aggression but for protection. The main thought constantly before the eyes of the 90,000,000 people of the mainland, in regard to Hawaii with its less than 200,000 people, is military security. If military security for 90,000,000 people, and the political privileges of 15,000 or 20,000 Hawaiian voters of this Territory ever come into conflict, then the rights of the voters of this Territory will have to be sacrificed. And in order to maintain this security America can not allow the government of Hawaii to fall into the hands of an electorate preponderantly of another nationality. The great Asiatic powers, like Japan, would desire as much as would the United States to avoid the political friction that might arise from such a condition in the interest of a friendship that has hitherto never been broken, and that we hope will be perpetual.

### Must Retain Political Control.

Therefore, while America will always be glad to entertain in Hawaii as her guests the industrious and prosperous colonies that the great commercial countries of the Orient will ever maintain at a point of such importance as this Territory is destined to be in the future traffic of the Pacific, it can not allow those colonies to assume political control of the Islands. Should that ever threaten—and it does seriously threaten unless Caucasian immigration is continued—recourse would probably be had to some such government as that established in the Panama Canal Zone, and the political privileges of the people of Hawaii would be lost.

But the ambition of every well-wisher of Hawaii is not to see it governed by Washington officials, no matter how honest and capable, but to see this country progress constantly towards broader powers of self-government and ultimate statehood. Instead of disappearing forever from the breeze and surviving only as a relic in the glass case of some museum, the flag of Hawaii should become the ensign of a sovereign State of the American Union. And to accomplish this we must maintain an immigration policy that will bring to the country Caucasian immigrants, who will affiliate with the Hawaiians to form a body of citizens numerous enough to work out that higher destiny.

### Effect on Wages.

Caucasian immigration does not mean

### BABIES AND CHILDREN

should be fairly plump. They ought to put on fat as fast as they use it up; for fat is fuel, and the burning of it makes power and force. Thin children—even along to the age of eighteen or twenty—are in danger from consumption, and from other wasting complaints. The children who starve, and the young men and women who are consumed—why, the very idea of it is frightful. For such as they, there is always what is called a "mighty famine" in the land. Food, though it may be taken plentifully, does not nourish them. It makes no fat; it gives no strength. To prevent this, to cure this, to save the young ones at the mother's knees, and the bright boys and girls who are just looking at the world with ambitious eyes, is the purpose of **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION**. Its success is decided and settled. Thousands owe to it life and health. It is palatable as honey and contains all the curative properties of pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In building up pale, puny, emaciated children, particularly those troubled with Anemia, Scrofula, Rickets, and bone and blood diseases, nothing equals it; its tonic qualities are of the highest order. A Medical Institution says: "We have used your preparation in treating children for coughs, colds and inflammation; its application has never failed us in any case, even the most aggravated bordering on pneumonia. The children like it, and it builds up their bodies; many little children owe their lives to it." Effective from the first dose, and you cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists.

lower wages for the working people of Hawaii; and here every workman, whether Hawaiian, Caucasian or Oriental, can cordially join hands on the present immigration policy.

Eighty years ago there was the same agitation against immigration in New England, New York and Pennsylvania that there is now in Hawaii. The native American workman opposed the coming in of laborers from Ireland. At that time in the eastern States a farm hand got \$8 or \$10 a month, a day laborer 75 cents to \$1 a day, and a mechanic about \$1.50 a day. The cost of clothing, furniture and of many necessities of life was higher than it is now. For eighty years since that time immigration to America from Europe has continued, mounting higher and higher, until it has reached proportions never dreamed of by our ancestors. What has been the effect on wages? They, too, have kept on increasing, until now a farm laborer in New York State gets \$25 to \$30 a month and his board, instead of \$10 and poorer board; a day laborer gets \$2, instead of 75 cents or \$1, and a mechanic receives \$4 and \$5 a day instead of \$1.50. The reason for this is clear to a student of economics. The rise in wages is not due to immigration alone, it is true, but immigration to America has made possible the great industries without which such wages would be impossible. It has been a case of more people, more business; more business, more work; more work, better wages. We see the same thing in Hawaii. A laborer gets more jobs and better pay in Honolulu, where there are many people, than on Niihau or Molokai, where there are few people.

### New System Beneficial.

We must distinguish, however, between government immigration, that brings in settlers with families, and privately encouraged immigration, that brings in laborers alone. It was a great step in advance, in Hawaii, when the Territory began to substitute government immigration for private labor importation; and it would be a lamentable step backward to return to the old system. I do not believe there is weight in the argument that Hawaii already has enough laborers. The census of occupations ten years ago showed 45,887 laborers in the country, out of a population of 154,001. But at that date, the very year the contract labor system ceased, there were more single men, imported as laborers from Japan and China, in proportion to the total population than there are today. Assuming the population to have increased 40,000 during the past ten years (and this is probably somewhat over the true number), on account of the departures of Chinese and Japanese men for the Orient, and the arrival of proportionately more women from those countries, and the large number of Japanese children in the present population of the Islands, we can hardly anticipate an increase in the number of agricultural laborers of more than 7000 or 8000. When we consider that the number of small farms has nearly doubled during these ten years, and that large labor-using agricultural industries like pineapple planting have grown up since the last census and that the plantations keep on their payrolls over 40,000 men, it will be seen that there is very little surplus labor in Hawaii. During such a crisis as occurred at the time of the late strike, plantations in the immediate vicinity of Honolulu might temporarily obtain considerable labor from the city by paying \$1.50 a day. But quite apart from the question whether many plantations can afford to pay such a wage, there is not enough labor, even at this price, to supply the plantations on the other islands; nor is there a guarantee that even near Honolulu such labor would prove permanent.

### Immigration Is Certain.

However, there is very little use of considering this question at all. Every intelligent man in Hawaii knows that if government immigration ceases the sugar industry will do just what any other large industry in the United States would do under like circumstances, import labor from other places. Under the federal constitution Hawaii can not make a law to keep out labor from Porto Rico and the Philippines. Within ten years the population of Porto Rico has grown nearly 200,000 or equal to the whole population of Hawaii today. In other words, Porto Rico could send a man here for every man, woman and child in Hawaii at the time our census was taken last spring, and still have as many people left as were in that country ten years ago. And Porto Rico is a small island, considerably smaller than the single island of Hawaii, but with over 1,100,000 population. Yet those 1,100,000 people, on such a small island, all make a living. From the Philippines with their 8,000,000 people, a still larger number of laborers might be brought. Filipinos work for \$18 a month. The planters, in order to encourage a permanent population of desirable settlers in Hawaii, will pay Portuguese and Spaniards \$24 a month. But private individuals and corporations can not bring here Portuguese and Spaniards—that is left by federal law for the government to do. So to cut off government immigration is to substitute \$18 labor for \$24 labor. Government immigration means bringing in settlers with families, who can not live without a fair wage. To abolish government immigration means forcing the planters to bring in single men without families, who will compete at a lower wage with Hawaiian workers having families to support.

### Effect on Public Lands.

Under the law just passed by congress our public lands must be subdivided and sold to citizens. It should be sold at a fair price. This land is the common property of all the citizens of the Territory, and it would be robbing the many to favor the few to give it away for nothing to a small number of homesteaders. It would be as if several of us inherited a lot of land from our grandfather, and the court should give all the land to two or three of the heirs and leave us without anything, instead of ordering the property sold and the money divided equally among us. The public land should be sold for its full value, so the money may be divided among the citizens of the Territory by being invested in public schools and roads and other things for public use, and employed to pay wages to citizen laborers for building these roads and schools and other works. Immigrants are not likely to get these public lands for two reasons (1) they are not citizens and most of them do not take out their first papers until they have been in Hawaii some time; and (2) immigrants are mostly very



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poor when they come here and have to work several years before they have money enough, and experience enough with the land and crops, to do successful farming. But by bringing in immigrants and increasing the population of settlers we make our public lands more valuable. If there were only 100 people in the Hawaiian Islands the public lands would be worth little or nothing. Therefore immigrants, though they may not buy public lands themselves, cause a larger sum to be received from the sale of those lands which makes more money to be spent for roads, schools and public works, and more money to go as wages to the citizen laborers employed to build them.

### Large Tracts May Be Subdivided.

It is a commonplace in economics that the more settlers there are in a country the more the land is subdivided into small farms. In the early days, when there were said to be half a million Hawaiians in these Islands, the whole country was covered with kuleanas. In Porto Rico, with its 1,100,000 people, even the great sugar plantations are simply collections of small farms sending their cane to central mills. Now, the ease with which a man can get a farm in Hawaii, or any other country where land has real value, depends not so much upon the amount of public land as upon the extent to which it is divided into small holdings. Were Hawaii divided into forty-acre farms, we could always buy a farm, because for various reasons farms would always be on the market. One man would want to sell to move into town, another because the climate did not agree with his wife, another because his father had died and left him property elsewhere. Part of our government immigration policy is to negotiate with the large private landowners of Hawaii to subdivide tracts of land into small farms, to be leased or sold to both citizens and immigrants. If that can be accomplished, we may hope to see immigration accompanied with more small farming, more easily acquired land for everyone, more revenue from taxes and consequently more money to spend on public works now sorely needed. At the same time we shall place before the immigrant an object to work for in which he will not compete with the native, but will cooperate with him to make Hawaii more securely prosperous and happy than ever, and to place this Territory on the road to eventual statehood.

Let me add in conclusion that probably on an average every family of immigrants—certainly every family of Portuguese and Spanish immigrants—brought here by the government eventually pays back to the Territory in taxes alone more than it costs the government to bring it here. Very truly yours,  
**VICTOR S. CLARK.**

## ROUTINE MEETING OF LAND BOARD

(Continued from Page One.)

land office. This suggestion was regarded as an excellent one, all the members of the board approving.

Trent moved that the secretary of the board be authorized to furnish to the land commissioner certified copies of all minutes of the land board. Carried.

### Minor Matters.

C. K. Kaleikoa applied to purchase for \$15 a small government lot at Honolulu, Niihau, Maui. The applicant wrote that he did not think the board would agree with him as to the purchase price offered, but he thought it a fair one, and hoped the board would take the same view. The land is only twenty-seven thousandths of an acre in extent. The board approved of the sale. These Bannan made application for ten acres in Waimea, Oahu, offering \$150 for the same. Five acres of the land, it was explained, is good land,

the rest is poor. The board approved. Andrade moved that the board adjourn to Wednesday at three o'clock, to take up the Kapaa matter. Carried. An objection was received from F. G. Correa and others to the putting up for lease in one tract of the Waiohuli and Keokeo lands on Maui. The applicants asked for the cutting up of the ten thousand acres into thousand-acre tracts, offering an upset rental of \$150 for each tract. No action was taken on the applications for home-steading, the board not being sure just what lands the would-be homesteaders wanted.

Little Sile (reading)—Dad, what are the city limits, anyway? Farmer Rye-top—Them blamed city boarders that come down here every year, my son. —Ex.

Bobby—What wuz the hardest question the teacher asked you today? Johnny—She asked me whether I'd rather be licked with a ruler or a strap. —Ex.

Mr. Headofhouse—How did the parrot get all his head feathers burned off? Mrs. Headofhouse—He said he wanted a cracker, and Willie gave him one. —Ex.

## Typhoid Fever

When the digestive process is perfect and the general system is strong and vigorous, no fear need be entertained of germs, typhoid, tubercular or otherwise, as it is only when the system is run down and in a weakened state that these germs or bacilli find favorable lodgment and multiply. We are daily taking into our bodies, by way of the mouth, the nostrils and the skin many disease germs of a destructive nature, but as the conditions within the body are not favorable to their propagation they are rendered inert, destroyed or thrown off without injury. In localities where typhoid and other low forms of fever prevail because of contaminated water or other cause the importance of sustaining the system at a high standard of health, in order to resist the germ influence upon the bodily functions, cannot be overestimated. Sunshine, fresh air, proper nourishment and sufficient rest are essential to good health, and whatever contributes to the peace and luxury of perfect digestion must not be neglected. A remedy that excites the flow of the salivary fluid for the digestion starches and stimulates the mucous surfaces and little glands of the stomach in the digestion of all other foods, and at the same time, as a simple food, contributes heat and energy to the body, must be of priceless value in sustaining and building up the system and rendering it immune to the despoliation of germs or other evil agents of health. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is indisputably this remedy. It not only serves to keep the bodily health at the highest notch of excellence, but in typhoid fever especially, when the bodily functions are at their lowest ebb and death seems imminent, it is retained by the stomach when other agents are rejected, and as a food and stimulant sustains life until the crisis is passed. While convalescing after fever it is the greatest strength-giver and body builder known to science.

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